DAILY-WEEKLA - SUNDAY.

PHY MAIL One Six Three One POSTAGE PAID, Year, Mos. Mos. Mos. Daily with Sunday...16.00 2.00 1.00 .55 Daily without Sunday 4.00 2.00 1.00 .55 Sunday edition only.. 2.00 1.00 .60 .25 Weekly (Wednerday). 1.10 .60 .25 ...

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Ser-vice in Richmond (and suburbs), Manches-ter, and Petersburg—

4.50 has more than once received such pro-

Entered, January 27, 1903, at Richmond. Va., as second-class matter, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

NOW TO CALL TIMES-DISPATCH. Persons wishing to communicate with The Times-Dispatch by telephone will ask cantral for "4041," and on being answered from the office switchboard, will indicate the department or person with whom they wish to

When calling between 6 A. M. and 9 A. M. when eating between 6 A At an entered to central office direct for 4041, composing room; 4012, business office; 4643, for mailing and press rooms.

SUNDAY, MARCH 24, 1907.

The soul alds the body and at certain moments raises it. It is the only bird which bears upward its own cage.

—Victor Hugo.

Again the Almshouse Question.

Our friend, Dr. Ennion Williams. comes back at The Times-Dispatch and gays that no one has suggested thu idea of building an almshouse on the city farm which would have no running water, no sanitary arrangements and no protection from fire. We thought that Dr. Williams had

suggested such an idea, for he proposed to erect on the city farm an Imshouse to cost only \$20,000, Dr. Williams is too sensible a man to maintain that an almshouse with a capacity for 150 paupers, and proratus, water and drainage pipes, bathrooms, and all sanitary conveniences, including sewer and fire protection could be built for \$20,000. building would cost as much on the farm as it would in the city. It would cost more, for in the city the water supply and drainage are already provided. Yet Dr. Williams insists that the very plain structure which the equimittee proposes to erect in town. and which, he declares, would be neither fireproof nor vermin-proof, would cost, with dilipment, at least

the building which he proposes and the building which the committee proposes are not the same sort of buildings; but the difference in cost cannot be as

great as he claims.

It need not be said that The Times Dispatch favors the most economical plan of building and maintaining the new almshouse for negroes. The city farm would be an ideal place for negro raupers, and if Dr. Williams will demonstrate beyond a reasonable peradventure that a building with running water, sanitary conveniences, drainage the same or less money than a similar maintenance would be the same liams concedes that the present almshouse for negroes is disgraceful, and economical plan is what we all desire.

An emergency hospital is another proposition. Dr. Williams concedes, we believe, that it would cost from \$150,000 to \$200,000 in the construction, and that the annual cost of maintengace would be from \$30,000 to \$40,-The Times-Dispatch cannot agree that it would be prudent for the city tto erect such a building at this time when there are several hospitals already here, none of which could be maintained were it not for private bubscriptions. The city ought to have an emergency hospital, and ought to pay the cost of caring for the indi gent sick; but it seems to The Times-Dispatch that it would be far better for the city to make an arrangement for all such cases with one or more of the hospitals already in operation than to creet and maintain a new hospital on its own account.

A Plea for the Aged.

The Times-Dispatch has an interesting letter from a Virginia correspondent which contains the following statement:

"I know of a family of five old ladies who have a farm and personal property. There are no men or boys ladies who have a farm and personal property. There are no men or boss in the family, no one rents or cultivates any part of the farm. These oid ladies cultivate their garden and attend to their cows and poultry, and have lived independently for years. They have paid their taxes and other They have workingmen here farm no more. They have gone to mines and rallroads. Farm houses and fences have decayed and have tumbled down. These old ladies have failed in health and strength; are no longer able to lead this life, and will be glad to lead this life, and will be glad to learn of some refuge or haven of rest pot intended for regular paupers. I'm very sure they would not like to be paupers or to be classed as such. Any information that you will give will be thankfully received by this writer and perhaps by many readers of your paper."

Time and again we receive letters of this nature, but what reply can we

for old women in Richmond, but with the exception of the Home for Needy Confederate Women and the Home for Incurables, they are denominational institutions and maintained for the benefft of indigent church members in this city.

to donate their property to an insti-

tution which would agree to give them

a home for life. There are doubtless

many other Virginians in a similar

vomen are usually without means; but

most needy women, if they be worthy,

have friends who would raise a purse

would, in consideration, give them a

home for life. If an institution of

near to some commercial centre, it

could be maintained at comparatively

small cost, and there is reason to

believe that it would receive many

It does seem that in a rich and

benevolent State like Virginia there

should be some place besides the poor-

house for the care of respectable old

women-and old men, too-who have worn out in honorable service and

Newspapers, Old and New.

him. "I have more husiness," said he,

advanced so much that profits are

but prices of labor and materials have

The Petersburg Index-Appeal in dis-

cussing the same subject says that

that enters into the making of a news

paper, the one-cent publications of the

country-sold for one-half cent to car-

riers and dealers-are facing a very

"In many instances," continues our contemporary, "especially of the large

business conditions ought to be the

cost of the white paper. It is not un-

papers they sell the more money they

in conclusion our contemporary says

labor and materials were cheaper, and

when it was receiving \$6 a year for its

daily and \$2 a year for its weekly

the paper was a little gold mine; and

most prosperous in those days and un-

a daily newspaper in Virginia whose

regular size was greater than four

column to the page, it was a subject

pressed pleasure "at this ovidence of

printing-press have wrought a mighty

greater variety of reading matter, pic-

old days of man-printers and hand-fed

of progress.

ever since.

of \$104,110.

the previous year,

Railroad "Prosperity."

Several months ago à Western editor affirmed that in spite of the

protest which the railroads had made

against the rate bill, they were more

prosperous than ever before in their

legs to it, and it has been running

has hurt the railroads. To the con-

trary the prohibition of recates and

passes has undoubtedly increased their

evenues. But an increase in gross

earnings does not necessarily mean

prosperity. Take these two exam-

Earnings of the Baltimore and Obic

Railroad for February show that gross

receipts were \$5,939,293, an increase of

\$136,785; expenses, \$4,176,967, an in-

crease of \$648,776; net earnings, \$1,162,-328, a decrease of \$411,991.

year ended February 28th the state-

ment shows gross receipts of \$54,076,

050, an increase of \$3,089,669; expenses

\$35,670,197, an increase of \$5,193,779

net earnings of \$18,405,853, a decrease

Gross earnings of the Scaboard Air

Line Railway Company for January

nerensed \$142,588, operating expense

creased \$96,165. There was a deficit of \$30,801. From July 1st to January

31st, gross receipts gained \$641,890.

and there was a deficit of \$339,236, as

compared with a surplus of \$713,126

These are not exceptional cases.

le and their gross receipts are enor-

mous. But expenses have increased

more than earnings have increased,

Railroads are overwhelmed with traf

operating expenses increased \$1,519,810,

increased \$238,753 and net income de

For the eight months of the fiscal

We do not think that the rate law

It was a paragraph with

our contemporary's prosperity."

factor in a newspaper's in-

interesting and trying situation.

have no means of support.

slim.

gifts and bequests for its endowment.

enactments. In view of this exhibit, in view is it not possible-is it not practiinvestigation, and in view of the fact cable-to establish and maintain in that railroads are unable to borrow money for improvements, except Virginia a home for needy women; a very high rate of interest, the home for such women as are described by our correspondent? These indusslump in the price of railroad stocks trious old ladies own a farm and some personal effects, and would be willing

Let the Band Play.

in the face of this exhibit there is a universal demand for a reduction

in railroad rates, and in many States

such reduction is required by recent

THE RELATED TO SECURE

When the budget was made up, ft was based upon a proposal to reduce The allowance for the Health Department was scant and the appropriation for music in the parks was transferred to the Board of Health the tax rate will not be lowered, and the city will have abundant funds to provide for the usual summer con-

to thousands of citizens, young and old, who are compelled to stay at home this character were located on a farm during the hot season, and they should by all means be continued. amount of money could not better be spent for the pleasure and entertainment of the people.

Peter's Fall.

(Selected for the Times-Dispatch.) "He denied before them all, saying, I know not what thou sayest."—Matthew xxvi, 70.

It takes Almighty God to lift up soul from death, and only that same power can keep that soul alive. Hence the need of a divine quickener; hence the preciousness of the Holy Spirit. He A Virginia publisher remarked in our presence the other day that the only can keep us from falling; He only can make us pure. Were He to let us go, in that moment we would fall, wave of prosperity had not struck

In Peter's case we see this plainly. An Almighty Voice had called to him, "Foilow Me"; and an Almighty Hand drew him out of his boat and away from his nets. It was an Almighty Arm which sustained him, and now for a moment

he loses that support, and he falls! with the constant advance in the prices What lesson do we learn from this of labor and of every class of material sad story?

And first, who is this? Is it Thomas the doubter? Nicodemus the timid? Philip the questioner? Is it one of the mbble, or a Roman soldier, who thus denies all knowledge of the Sinless One? It is none of these, but one of the Master's chosen friends and apostles-Peter the Rock! Peter, who a few days before had confessed Him as the Christ of God! Peter, who took up the sword against Malchus to defend Him. Peter, who had been with the Master on the Mount of Transfiguration and witnessed His glory; who had been with Him in the garden and seen His agony. Alas! it is Peter who denies!

Lord, what is man? Here is a converted man and a disciple, yet he falls! "Let him that thinketh he standeth, take

It is his own Master whom he treats thus-Jesus, whom he had followed whom he had so nobly confessed, and whom he so truly loved. It is not a fellow disciple thus abandoned; it is his blessed Lord and Master! Oh, incredible mystery of human evil! Oh, the desperate wickedness of the heart of man! He denies Him. It is not forsakin Him merely; they had all done that. But perchance one of them should add a he denies, he rejects Him. He who had so lately exclaimed, "Thou art the Christ," now says, "I know not the man." What ingratitude, what falsehood, what cowardles is here! What would we have

done if we had been there? The typesetting machine and the fast When did he do this? Immediately after those wondrous loving words spoken the gain is with the subscriber. He in that upper room; after that solemn gets a much larger paper, with a supper, and the Garden of Gethsemane, with its mysterious agony. With all this n his remembrance he denies his Lord. tures and spectacular typography; but

Does it not seem impossible? in many instances the publisher's profits are smaller than they were in the good within the sight and hearing of his Lord. We should have thought, under these circumstances, he would stoutly confess more profitable, seeme tyre may ask Him, and even try to protect and defend why the publisher does not return to Him. In the hour of danger, surrounded it. For the same reason that the rall- by enemies, forsaken by friends, insulted road men do not tear up their tracks, by foes, if He ever needed friends and comfort it is now; and yet this is the destroy their engines and cars, and return to the stage-coach as a means of time that Peter takes to deny and reteet Him. Untouched by pity for desolation and sorrow and torture, Peter roads, must keep up with the demands

abandons Him! It was not a sudden assault and fall He did it three times. He did it after being warned by the Lord. He did it through fear of a woman and in the most decided way. He did it with oaths and curses. Oh, what a denial! "Woman, I know Him not." Then, "Man, I know Him not." Then, "Man, I know not what thou sayest." . And then the oaths and curses burst forth. Oh, dreadful and incredible wickedness!

shameful fall! It would seem from this that the old fisherman of Galilee had in his youth been profune. But this swearing fisherman had been called by the Lord, and had become His follower. Those three years of close and tender intercourse had wrought an entire change. But, now that the temptation arose, the old habit returned and the blasphemies broke out. The old oaths came forth again; aye they poured out to clinch the denial of his Master.

O Simon, son of Jonas, is it thou? Is that the volce? If your Master heard, what would He say?

At that fatal moment when those shameless curses still quivered on the nir, the Lord was led past the group at the fireside, through the open court, with rude pushings and ribald jeers, accomsanled with blows and splittings; the Lord in the agony of His humiliation, in the majesty of His silence, "The Lord turned and looked upon Peter." Blessed are those on whom when He looks in sorrow He looks also with love!

It was enough. Like an arrow through his inmost soul, shot the mute anguish of that glance. As the sunbeam smites the last hold of snow upon the rock, ere it rushes down in an avalanche, so the false self of the fallen apostle silpped away and forever. He saw no more enemies, knew no more danger, feared no True, there are several homes and the net profit of operation is more death. Flinging the fold of his

mantle over his 5000, he rushed forth into the night-not into the midnight of remorse and despair-but "to meet the morning dawn."

If the Angel of Innocence had him, the Angel of Repentance took him gently by the hand. Sternly, yet tenof the revelations in the Harriman derly, the spirit of truth and grace led this broken-hearted penitent before the tribunal of his own conscience, and there his old life, his old shame, his old weakness, his old self, was doomed to the death of godly sorrow, which was to bring in a new and nobler birth.

"And Peter went out and wept bitterly."

Elsewhere will be found a commu nication from "Observer," suggesting that the Stuart monument be moved to the Boulevard. "Then," says he, "the relative positions of the three monuments (Stuart, Lee and Davis) would be most appropriate-the l'resident in the middle, guarded by Lee on the cast and Stuart on the west, Stuart being on the outer position, as the true flanker that he was, and the form of the Davis monument being such that it would be a pleasant change to the eye between these two equestrian statues."

This change seems to us to be not nly desirable, but imporative. Nobody is pleased with the present site the Stuart monument and their pedestal should be removed at once, before the status is mounted.

Out in Dakota the other day, a mar Out in Dakota the other day, a man aged sixty married a girl of twenty, and his son, aged thirty-eight, married the girl's mother, aged forty. Now let the relationship experts come on with their diagrams.

Actor Mansfield says that he would Actor Mannied as that a constitu-like to see this country a constitu-tional monarchy. Mr. Harriman doubt-less has some reason to boileve that the country is already, that, though he might not be too sure about the constitutional part of it.

Recently, an Australian is said to have written 10,061 words upon to postal. Details are incking, but it is understood that the writer was a lady explaining to her good man the Easter millinery situation.

The figures show that \$,070,672,649 clears were bought last year. As the number of gift clears is not ascertainable, it is never possible to state how many were smoked in any particular year.

According to an exchange, Japan annually experts many million dollars' worth of refined copper. Well, we are glad Japan's copper is refined, anyway.

If running for the presidency were more of a physical operation, Mr. Fair-banks would have a distinct advantage over Mr. Tatt. But then, you see, it isn't.

That lick-the-editor bill introduced in the Pennsylvania Logislature does not, however, preclude the possibility that you may be the lickee.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson says that the Speaker of the House is second to the President in power. And some-times first to him, eh, Uncle Jos.? Considering the fact that it is just

three days old, would you, or w you not, say that spring is a erably lusty youngster?

Now, General Booth says that he will gladly accept money with the taint on, which seems to make it about unanimous.

Strangely enough, not even the New York Evening Post has thought to blame the recent financial flurry on the South. Mr. Roosovelt is now asked to lend a hand in the search for a missing boy. And thus the Federal prerogative grows apace.

Just after Cannon spoke in Kingston the town was shaken by an earth-quake. That seems to be the rule everywhere.

The flood showed, it is true, that Pittsburg will wash, but few peo-ple had doubted that Pittsburg's color is fast,

Let those who walk with leaden feat now determine among themselves the exact weight of the half-sole. If fishes can talk they must be able to tell some pretty good stories of that kind themselves.

The Thaw jury might feel a little only drawing alienist's fees.

No doubt Fairbanks's spring work upon his boom will shortly render visible to the naked eye.

Still the weather-man had no right

Move the Stuart Monument.

Move the Stuart Mondants Editor of The Times-Dispatch;
Sir,—A short while ago, when there was a suggestion made to move the Davis monument out to the Boulevard it was frequently montioned that it would be well if the Stuart monument. could be moved from its present loca

Now that it has been definitely set Now that it has been definitely settled that the Davis monument is to remain on its present site, we hear no more of any steps being taken to move the Stuart, and yet the expressions which one hears as to the location of the latter are almost runnimously those of regret that it should have been placed where it is lip going past the pedestal ysightly, the writer was again impressed with the way one questrian status will be seen against the other, with the consequent damage to the view of each.

consequent damage to the view of each.

Since this pedestal was placed, Monument Avenue has been wilaned all the way out to the Boulevard, and there is still time to move the Stuart pedestal and rosel it at the intersection of those two great avenues of the future. Then the relative positions of the three manuments would be, it seems to me, most appropriate the President in the middle, guarded by Lee on the oast and Stuart on the west. Stuart being on the outer position, as the true flankir that he was, and the form of the Davis monument being such that it would afford a please of the true flankir that he was, and the form of the complished and it seems to me that it should be.

By energetic work it may still be accomplished, and it seems to me that it should be.

Richmond, Va.

READY CASH FOR

Richmond, Va.

CONFEDERATE MONEY, COLLEC-OLD GRAPH LETTERS, PRINTS AND CURIOS. DESCRIBE WHAT YOU HAVE FOR SALE. WILL CALL, CITY OR COUNTRY.
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Rhymes for To-Day.

Thermometric Enigmas.

THE calendar certainly says it is When was it ever a liar?-Whence comes this sweltering feeling of parch? Why do I feel like a fire?

Why do I gasp for a lungful of air? Tell me that, March, you deceiver: Why do I loll negligeed in my chair, Fanning myself with my beaver?

If March is the Winter or even the Sprink,
When comes this yearn for cool
colns?
Whence this astonishing other, you Warm as some volumeof Zola's?

Readers, I don't understand it at all: This ain't the summer, good ladles— Calendars hanging right there on the Yet it is hotter than Hades.

None the less, gents, you must not lose your wits—
Don't let this fervor derange 'em:
Mind what I tell you: remember, now, it's

Much, much too early to change 'em. II. S. H.

MERELY JOKING.

We've Printed This 'Un Before.

First Now Congressman: "How did you catch the Speaker's eye?"
Second Now Congressman: "I borrowed a fiver from him."—New York Sun.

Budding Poet: "Have you read my "Descent Into Holl?" "World Person: "No; but I should like to see it very much!"—Illustrated Bits.

"Since Kadley came in for all that money I don't suppose he'd know me."
"Well, fate evens things up. Since he started to learn how to run his automobile you wouldn't know him."—The Catholic Standard and Times.

A Very Proper Place.

"Yep, I was turned down fur dat office," said the ward heeler, "but I ain't no quitter. De Administration will make a place said tre
ter. Do Administration was
fur me yet."
"I believe there is such a movement on
foot already," said the honest citizen. "I
hear there's talk of building a new penitentiary."—Philadelphia Press.

Mrs. Naybor: "I see you've got a new girl. Has she had much experience as a cook?"

cook!"
Mrs. Hiram Offen: "Not much, but many, and when her week's up I propose to give her notice to hunt up another experience."—
Philadelphia Press. Unchivalrous.

"That Miss Elderleigh is engaged to a man old enough to be her grandfather." Indeed!" exclaimed dear girl No. 2. "Thad no idea there was a man that old alive!"—Oheago Nows. POINTS PROM PARAGRAPHEDS

N a startling fit of self-deprecation, Colonel Bryan declared in Chicago that "labor unions had been a great factor for good than any other agency in the country."—Baltimora Sun.

A London literary critic asks why men laugh more than women. Is not the task of reforming the world one too serious for laughter?—New York World.

Russia advances rapidly in popular gov-rument. The Duma siready has a celling candat to occupy its time and attention.— Your York Sun. • • • •

Dispatches from Samar report the "natives just about subdued." The graves must be fairly close together. Detroit Journal. "Quit a-shovin' me, now." says the President to the third-termers. Baltimore Sun.

In his Washington Birthday oration Groves leveland forgot to mention that George ever told a fish story.—Atlanta Constitu-

Five members of the Russian Parliament recently elected are classed as "Indefinites." They are probably men who do not know whether they are going to obey the instruc-tions of their constituents or not.—Houston Past

COMMENT OF VIRGINIA EDITORS.

This unwritten law is stronger than the written law, to be sero. The strongest constitution in the world, the English Constitution, is largely dwritten, and constitution, is largely dwritten, and constitutional law is fundamental. By leaving the law dwarften we put the juries under greater responsibility, for the region that it they invoke it they must be so well satisfied of the defendant's justification as te ignore the written law. The subtertuge of emotional insanity and "brainstorms," as invented by lawyers and insanity experts, will not he regarded seriously by the average American jury,—Norfolk Landmark.

The old way was to fine the men in authority over the roads for not keeping them in condition to be traveled. The new way is to fine the men who travel and try to build up the country. It is no a safe policy,—Gato City Herald.

Honors to a Lynchburger,

The recent election of Dr. Stephen H. Watts, of Johns Hopkins University, to the chair of general surgery and director of the University Hospital at the University of Yirginia, conveys a distinguished tribute to a former Lynchburg boy. Dr. Watts was born and reared in this city, having graduated from the High School in 1824—and since that time his efforts have been marked by rapidly succeeding promotions in the line of spleudid professional achievement.—Lynchburg News.

linlifax Veterans.

There was a meeting of ex-Confederate soldiers in South Boston on Monday. The meeting was quite a full one. The campa decided to go to Richmond ha body to the remion, commending May 50th and insting a week. We were surprised that at this big meeting of oil soldiers—all, af course, had smelt gunpowder—that no definite action was taken towards the erection of a monument to commemorate the deeds of valor of Halifax soldiers, than whom none were braver in the Confederacy.—Halifax Caratte.

Beware of Petitions.

Beware of Petitions.

Petitions are being circulated by the various candidates for commissioner of the revenue. We advise all citizens to refuse to sign any petition. In the Constitutional Convention, and since, we favored latting the people elect these officers, as we thought the propie were more capable of electing their officers than one man—the judge of the Circuit Court. But the Incumbents, the old commissioners of the revenue, aver-rode this position—virtually declared the neopie were not capable of self-government or electing them—so the Legislature obeyed. Now that the judges have the appointment, let the responsibility, rest upon them.—Antherst, New Era.

Beats the Record.

Beats the Record.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—I noticed in your paper of recent date an account of a Pennsylvania huater having killed one hundred deer and five bears, and he is spolten of as a great hunter on that account. Now, I don't wish to detruct anything from his reputation, but merely wish to say I can bet his record in Pennsylvania by mine in Virginia. Since the close of the War Between the States to within the past two years I have killed in Bath and Allegham counties, Va., two hundred and thirty-five deer and nine bears. If you think this comparison of records worth publishing, I wish you would send a copy of the paper containing it to W. M. Skiver, Portville, N. Y., as we hunted a great deal together, Very truly yours.

An Old Subscriber.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Railroad Tragedies.

Railroad Tragedies.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Bir, In your Issue of the 19th instant the gruesome story of the death of Ashby Tresvan, colored, of Poteraburg, Va., is told. Tresvan was killed by a Norfolk and Western Railway train while he was attempting to cross its tracks at Taylor's Crossing, in Frince George county, Va.

On the same date, at Danville, Va., a one-horse wagon, containing T. L. Wilson and his son, was struck by a Southern Railway engine, and the horse killed, while the occupants of the wagon were badly but and narrowly escaped death.

Again, on the same date, two boys in a cart tried to cross the tracks of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway at Hunslett Station, in Hanover county, Va., when the cart was struck by a passing train, and one of the boys killed and the other badly injured.

Is it any wonder, when such a slaughter as this is going on, that we need immigration? And, pray, what redress have the surviving relations of these people got under the laws of Virginia, which were made by the easy-going politician and the railroad "managements," to declare these unsuspecting and innocent people for trespassers, or guilty of "contributory negligence"?

Byery man has a right to go about his business, and it is true he should use all the necessary precaution he can to protect his life; but the simpleminded and uninformed people of the countryside are not familiar with railroad schedules, and if they were, this should not gram the railroads when pursuing their daily avocations, and in fact, all others who are employed, contribute to the success of the railroads, as the producers are the original sources of all wealth, and should have some rights that the railroads should be compelled to respect.

Now that they are suppliant and actable producers are the original sources of all wealth, and should have been passed to the success of the railroads should be compelled to respect.

is object the protection of their respective in the operation of their respective properties.

Let us have overhead bridges built by the railroad companies at every railroad erossing in the countryside in Virginia. But, if such a plan is not feasible, then compel them to place heavy gates on each side of the track—asy thirty feet from the track—at each crossing, so that teamsters will be compelled to dismount and unlatch them before crossing the track. If the railroad companies object to the cost, as they surely will, let the Corporation Commission of Virginia notify the "managements" that they people whom these great "managements" manage to kill are the ones who do the paying, and that this swylous particular of the Corporation Commission?

Lynchburg, Va.

The Railroad Problem.

The Railroad Problem.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir.—For a long time no series of events have transpired of such universal interest and yeast importance as the recent Harriman disclosures in railroad finance and the tremendous crash in stocks that quickly followed. The very serious attention of the country is fixed upon these happenings, for they indicate a rather uncomfortably close sailing to disaster for the whole community.

They indicate also the instability of a vast interest in which the welfare of the country is bound—a condition that it is impossible for an intelligent and progressive community to accept as permanent, for it is intolerable that so fundamental an institution as the highways of the country should on the one hand become the prey of a pirata, and on the other, the shuttlecock of Wall Street, or again the sport of demagogues.

It is time for the people of the country to carnestly seek some solution of so vital a problem, and to offer every possible suggestion, for out of the abundance of ideas the wise policy may emerge at last, and rescue us from a labyrinth which threatens to little peril to our every material and commercial interest.

Outright ownership by government ap-

interest.

Outright ownership by government appears to be impossible, because the task of conducting the railroads of the whole country and of further developing the railroad system so as to meet the demands of constantly growing communities, is too wast and complex to be centred in a single department of government.

ment.

Besides, it destroys initiative and incentive, and paves the way for the dangerous corruption inevitable to enormous political patronage.

When I speak of destroying incentive in am not, however, echoling Mr. Harriman, when he indicated that the new government control would deprive able men of the ambition to become multi-

more, if the skyrocket infancer at the top were unhorsed, as he certainly will be.

So far every effort to solve the vexing problem seems to be tentative and academic. The investigations and exposures of the interstate Commerce Commission are exceedingly valuable for information, but they are not constructive. The legislation in several States reducing rates is raw and arbitrary, capable only of producing confusion and possibly disaster. A state of war between the railroad and the community, resulting in any reduction of its efficiency, roacts disastrously upon the community.

Let us at least hope that the subject may be lituminated by stating some general principles, as follows:

First—So intimate and vital are the relations between the incorporated highway and the community that a policy of automatic co-operation and interdependence is essential to the welfare of both.

Second—The public interest can only be safeguarded by national control of such a nature and scope as to prevent the abuses of overcapitalization and of platical exploitation of both railroads and people.

practical expectation and people. In maximum of efficiency in Third—File maximum of efficiency in Third—File expected largery and property that degree of private initiative and incentive which calls forth the utmost efforts of the ablest

men.
Now, how are we to get these results?
Senator Newlands, in a recent article,
suggests national charters in the place
of State charters for all existing railroad corporations, said national charters
to secure Federal control amounting princtically To absolute government ownershinand involving central management of all
railroads by a departmental staff of experts.

railroads by a departmental staff of experts.

The national charter is necessary, but instead of providing for Federal management, let it be simply the instrument of automatic co-operation.

How is this to be accomplished? In the first place, by eliminating the stock cartiflente, and substituting therefor three per cent, bonds, the interest guaranteed by the Federal government, I do not mean that these shall be conds of the United States, but bonds of each correlation working under a national charter. But the government gaugantees the three the control of the control of

reaches an additional three per cent.

Inaking a lotal of six per cent. leaving
the surplus above this to be applied to
betterments and extensions. This provision would furnish sufficient incentiva
to fine offort upon the part of any corporation to win the additional dividend
for its bondinoidors.

Roads carning less than three per cent.
should fall into the hands of the Fedcral courts for reorganization.

Would the government risk a deficit
in the operation of this pian? Not at
all, for the net income of the railroads
of the whole country (not every railroad
but the average of them all), is cen now
much more than sufficient to pay the
contemplated three per cent. Interest,
and that income would be greatly inoreased by a policy of intimate co-operation and mutual confidence and interest
between the railroads and the people.

By the same token, rates would soon
be automalically reduced.

Wages of employes would be increased.

The railroads would be meanaged by
the ablest experts.

They would go out of politics.

They would go out of politics.

They would go out of politics.
They would go out of Wall Street.
The problem would be solved.
BENJAMIN C. MOOMAW. Ben, Va.

The New Almshouse or Hospital, Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—From your editorial of yesterday it still appears that you do not understand the almshouse and hospital situation that the Committee on Relief of the Poor is endeavoring to solve.

No one has ever suggested the idea of building an "almshouse on the city farm which would have no running water, no sanitary arrangements and no protection from fire," as you indicate. I do, however, maintain that the idea of placing the colored almshouse on the city farm is worthy of serious consideration, and the idea should not be opposed by linaginary reasons, which have no foundation in fact.

The chief difference between the position of Mr. Gunst and myself is that Mr. Gunst thinks the city should first build a new combination almshouse and hospital, and then a hospital for white and colored people ton or fitten years later; but my position is that a hespital for white and colored should first be built, and then a colored almshouse. Mr. Gunst would perpetuate the mixture of the almshouses and hospital in the same building, but I insist that there is urgent necessity of separating as soon as possible the two institutions—the hospital from the almshouses.

I thoroughly agree that the present colored almshouse, and particularly its

almshouses.

I thoroughly agree that the present colored almshouse, and particularly its hospital department. Is a disgrace to a civilized community, and, furthermore, I think that the hospital facilities afforded at the white home, which a civilized community, and, furthermore, I think that the hospital facilities afforded at the white home, which has a handsome appearance exteriorly and interiorly, is also a disgrace to a civilized community. In substantiation of this, I refer you to the findings of the recent inquiry into the affairs of the cent inquiry into the affairs of the City Home, and signed by Mr. Gunst himself and other members of the subcommittee.

(6) "(We find) in the list furnished by the resident physicians to show those under treatment and the disease for which they are treated, it appears that in thirty-three per cent, of the patients, excluding maternity cases, the diseased condition is either unknown or very indefinitely ascertained.

(7) "There is no permanent record kept in the institution or elsewhere to show what treatment, or even that any was ever given any patient.

(8) "There is no record to show that any surgical operations have been performed, who operates or the result of the operations, although operations are frequently performed.

(9) "No medical history is kept of the operations. This is recognized as an essential feature of every well-regulated hospital.

(12) "From the annual report of 1905 it appears that there were in the hospital (not almshouse) department two hundred and eighty-five (285) persons, whose only recorded trouble was that they were "indigent." Twenty-ning (29) of these died with no other recorded disease.

(14) "The chief physician recognized the fact that he serves the patients more in the capacity of a consultant, and that the actual and direct care of the sick is in the hands of the resident physicians.

(15) "The chief physician visits the resident physicians.

and that the actual and direct care of the sick is in the hands of the resident physicians.

(15) "The chief physician visits the institution daily. He is the sole consultant for every variety of disease, and, as a rule, performs such major operations as are done.

(16) "The three resident physicians serve for one year and simultaneously enter and leave the service.

(17) "They enter upon their service immediately upon graduating from the medical colleges without having had, oftentimes, any practical experience, and having no one in the hospital to explain the many cases which they suddenly assume charge of and to instruct them in the many details of practical work, so essential to the officient care of the sick.

(21) "The resident physicians have dispensing of drugs, notwithstanding the fact that they have no training in pharmacy.

(28) "The resident physicians have

the fact that they have no training in pharmacy.

(22) "The resident physicians have not the time, as they state, to give to the patients the attention and the service that they would like to give and that the patients require.

(23) "In the ambulance service, as now arranged, it is practically 'impossible to render to the emergency cases that medical and surgical attention necessary for the prompt and efficient relief of such cases.

(24) "It sometimes happens that all the resident physicians are unavoidably absent from the institution at the same time.

I am not however, echoing Mr. Harriman when he indicated that the new government control would deprive able men of the ambition to become multi-millional res. To strangle that kind of ambition would be beneficent to the rall-roads and to the country for it is gratified at the expense of both.

The brilliant and piratical financiers who absorb whole railroad systems are not the people to whom we are indebted for efficient service. The skilled engineers and able general managers do the real work, and the probability is that they would find just as much inceptive in the development of maximum efficiency in railroad service, and perhaps more, if the skyrocket financier at the top were unhorsed, as he cortainly will be.

So far every effort to solve the vexing problem seems to be tontative and academic. The investigations and exposures of the Interstate Commerce Commission are exceedingly valuable for information, but they are not constructive. The legislation in several States reducing rates is raw and arbitrary, capable only of producing confusion and possibly disaster. A state of war between the railroad, or in any reduction of its efficiency from the community, resulting in any reduction of its efficiency in the incorporated highway and the community, resulting in any reduction of its efficiency for the constructive. The state of war between the railroad, or in a principles, as follows:

First-So intimate and vital are the relations between the incorporated highway and the community that a policy of any reduction of its efficiency in the colored department the most of the value of the principles, as follows:

First-So intimate and vital are the results of the principles of the winter and scope as to prevent the buses of overcepticalization and or piratelial exploitation of both railroads and people.

The first of the railroad of the white female hospital wards. The subsess of overcepticalization and or piratelial exploitation of both railroads and people.

The first of the railroad or the principles of the subse

Alternates for Jurors.

Alternates for Jurors.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—The enactment of a law adding to
the twelve jurors at a jury trial one or
two sworn alternates, who, with the jury
sit in the jury box and hear the whole
evidence, just as the jury, and who, in
ense of sickness or other cause incapacitating any one juror during the trial,
said alternate to take the piace of such
juror, without bringing about a mistrial,
seems to me would save much expense to
the State, and inconvenience and worry
to jurors and witnesses.

LAYMAN.



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